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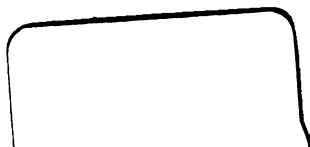
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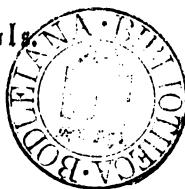




HINTS TO BEGINNERS
IN
LATIN COMPOSITION.

BY
PROFESSOR ROBERTS,
ST ANDREWS.

for the Use of Schools.



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305. g. 65



NOTE.

THE following "Hints" are of the most elementary character. They are intended to guard against errors which are almost certain to occur in first attempts at writing Latin. Teachers may find them useful in preventing a repetition of some very common and very irritating mistakes. Accuracy being thus secured, the way will be paved for elegant and idiomatic composition.

A. R.

ST ANDREWS, *March* 1873.



HINTS TO BEGINNERS

IN

L A T I N C O M P O S I T I O N.

I.

LEARN the grammar thoroughly. No pleasure or satisfaction can otherwise be had in the study of Latin. The first, second, and third requisite is *a perfectly accurate knowledge of the grammar*. Therefore begin at the beginning, and master every rule. Specially attend to the *exceptions* in declension, gender, conjugation, and syntax. Let the irregular *verbs* in particular be thoroughly mastered. If Latin rules for gender, declension, and conjugation have been committed to memory, a great advantage has been secured. Let these rules often be revised, till they have been so impressed upon the memory as never to be forgotten. If no such rules have been learned, all the more need that the following "Hints" should be carefully studied.

II.

Beware of making any of the following words feminine; they are all *masculine* :—

Ordo, fascis, lapis, ensis,
 Ignis, ordo, collis, mensis,
 Amnis, sanguis, pes, et pons,
 Grex, fons, calix, dens, et mons.

III.

Beware of making any of the following words *masculine*; they are all *feminine* :—

Domus, tribus, manus, dos,
 Tellus, humus, arbor, cos.

IV.

Beware of making any of the following words *masculine* or *feminine*; they are all *neuter* :—

Agmen, carmen, flumen, fel,
 Cor, os, iter, calcar, mel.

V.

Beware of such genitives as *illi* for *illius*, *ipsi* for *ipsius*, *alteri* for *alterius*, *toti* for *totius*, *alii* for *alius*, *uni* for *unius*, *neutri* for *neutrius*, *nulli* for *nullius*.

“The house of that man was burnt,”—*not*
Domus illi hominis incensa est—but
Domus illius hominis incensa est.

“The death of one soldier happened,”—*not*

Mors uni militis accidit—but

Mors unius militis accidit.

VI.

Beware of such datives as *illo* for *illi*, *ipso* for *ipsi*,
altero for *alteri*, *toto* for *toti*, *ullo* for *ulli*, *solo* for *soli*.

“The king favoured that man,”—*not*

Rex illo homini favit—but

Rex illi homini favit.

“He envied no honour,”—*not*

Invidebat nullo honori—but

Invidebat nulli honori.

VII.

Beware of using *illum* for *illud*, *istum* for *istud*, *ipsud* for *ipsum*, *hæc* for *hæ*.

“Cæsar stormed that town,”—*not*

Cæsar illum oppidum expugnavit—but

Cæsar illud oppidum expugnavit.

“Cæsar stormed the town itself,”—*not*

Cæsar ipsud oppidum expugnavit—but

Cæsar ipsum oppidum expugnavit.

“These things are pleasant,”—*not*

Hæc res sunt jucundæ—but

Hæc res sunt jucundæ.

VIII.

Notice carefully the following genitives:—

Apollo,	Apollinis,	m.	<i>Apollo.</i>
Carthago,	Carthaginis,	f.	<i>Carthage.</i>
Homo,	hominis,	m.	<i>a human being.</i>
Ordo,	ordinis,	m.	<i>order.</i>
Imber,	imbris,	m.	<i>a shower.</i>
Iter,	itineris,	n.	<i>a journey.</i>
Vas,	vadis,	m.	<i>a surety.</i>
Vas,	vasis,	n.	<i>a vessel.</i>
Os,	oris,	n.	<i>the mouth.</i>
Os,	ossis,	n.	<i>a bone.</i>
Fœdus,	fœdēris,	n.	<i>a treaty.</i>
Vetus,	vetēris,	adj.	<i>ancient.</i>
Anceps,	ancipitis,	adj.	<i>doubtful.</i>
Auceps,	aucūpis,	m.	<i>a fowler.</i>
Præceps,	præcipitis,	adj.	<i>headlong.</i>
Princeps,	principis,	c. g.	<i>a ruler.</i>
Senex,	senis,	adj.	<i>old.</i>

IX.

Beware of mistakes as to the *futures* and *imperfects* of such verbs as *cupio*, *capiō*, *progredior*.

“He will go forward to Rome,”—*not*
Romam progredetur—but
Romam progredietur.

“He was desirous of learning,”—*not*

Discere cupebat—but

Discere cupiebat.

“The city will ere long be taken,”—*not*

Urbs mox capetur—but

Urbs mox capietur.

X.

Beware of writing *moriretur* for *moreretur*, *oreretur* for *oriretur*, *orturus* for *oriturus*, *ientis* in *eo* and its compounds (except *ambio*) for *euntis*.

“He persuaded the soldier to die,”—*not*

Militi suasit ut moriretur—but

Militi suasit ut moreretur.

“He said that the man would rise,”—*not*

Dixit hominem orturum esse—but

Dixit hominem oriturum esse.

“He met the king returning,”—*not*

Regi redienti occurrit—but

Regi redeunti occurrit.

XI.

Beware of using the future infinitive active in a *passive* sense.

“ He said that it would be done,”—*not*
Dixit id facturum esse—but
Dixit id factum iri—or
Dixit fore ut id fieret.

“ They saw that they would be conquered,”—*not*
Viderunt se superaturos esse—but
Viderunt se superatum iri—or
Viderunt fore ut superarentur.

XII.

Beware of making any of the following verbs govern the accusative; they all govern the *dative* :—

Impero, placeo, noceo, faveo,
 Obedio, pareo, subvenio, parco,
 Resisto, suadeo, persuadeo, credo,
 Confido, fido, auxilior, invideo,
 Ignosco, obsum, prosum, desum,
 etc., etc.

“ He commanded the soldiers to depart,”—*not*
Milites imperavit ut abirent—but
Militibus imperavit ut abirent.

“ Hasdrubal came to assist his brother,”—*not*
Hasdrubal ut fratrem auxiliaretur venit—but
Hasdrubal ut fratri auxiliaretur venit.

“ Cato was of much benefit to the state,”—*not*
Cato civitatem magnopere proderat—but
Cato civitati magnopere proderat.

XIII.

Beware of using *personally* in the passive any verb which governs the *dative* in the active: such verbs can only be used *impersonally*.

“I am pardoned,”—not
Ignoscor—but *ignoscitur mihi*.

“I am resisted,”—not
Resistor—but *resistitur mihi*.

“He was believed,”—not
Ille creditus est—but *illi creditum est*.

“He was commanded,”—not
Ille imperatus est—but *illi imperatum est*.

XIV.

Remember, too, that *neuter* verbs cannot be used in the passive, except *impersonally*.

“Cæsar was come to Alexandria,”—not
Cæsar Alexandriam ventus est—but
A Cæsare Alexandriam ventum est.

“He heard of the arrival of Hannibal,”—not
De Hannibale advento audivit—but
De Hannibalis adventu audivit—or
Hannibalem advenisse audivit.

XV.

Beware of making any of the following verbs govern the dative; they all govern the *accusative*:—

Jubeo, juvo, adjuvo, laedo,

Oblecto, delecto, guberno, offendō.

“Cassius assisted Brutus,”—not

Cassius Brutuſ adjuvit—but

Cassius Brutuſ adjuvit.

“Cæsar displeased Pompey,”—not

Cæſar Pompeio offendit—but

Cæſar Pompeiuſ offendit.

XVI.

Beware of making such an expression as “We are told” by *dicimur*; it must be made by *narrant*, *nobis traditur*, *fertur*, etc. “Dicimur” would mean “We are reported” [to others].

“We are told that Cæſar conquered,”—not

Dicimur Cæſarem visisse—but

Nobis traditur Cæſarem viciſſe.

XVII.

Carefully beware of making a *deponent* verb bear a *passive* signification.

“The reward might be promised,”—not

Munus polliceretur—but

Munus promitteretur.

“He was followed by the enemy,”—*not*

Ab hoste secutus est—but

Eum hostis secutus est.

“Admired by all, the victor triumphed,”—*not*

Ab omnibus miratus, victor triumphavit—but

Omnibus eum mirantibus, victor triumphavit.

XVIII.

Beware of using a *nominative* absolute, instead of the *ablative* absolute: every nominative in Latin must have a verb expressed or understood.

“The king being dead, war broke out,”—*not*

Rex mortuus, bellum exarsit—but

Rege mortuo, bellum exarsit.

XIX.

Remember that every adjective which has *e* in the nom. sing. neuter has *i* only in the ablative.

“He was slain by a sharp sword,”—*not*

Gladio acre interfectus est—but

Gladio acri interfectus est.

XX.

Remember that a preposition must be used with *persons*, but not with *things*, to denote instrumentality.

“He was slain by a sword,”—*not*

A gladio interfactus est—but

Gladio interfactus est.

“He was slain by Cæsar,”—*not*

Cæsare interfactus est—but

A Cæsare interfactus est.

“Sp. Mælius was slain by Ahala with a sword,”—*is*

Sp. Mælius ab Ahala gladio interfactus est.

XXI.

Remember that *verba declarandi et sentiendi*—verbs of seeing, hearing, feeling, knowing, thinking, saying, believing—are construed with the accusative and the infinitive.

“He said that he had lived there,”—*not*

Dixit ut ibi vixisset—but

Dixit se ibi vixisse.

“He thought that Cato was wise,—*not*

Arbitratus est ut Cato sapiens esset—but

Arbitratus est Catonem sapientem esse.

“He saw that the city was fair,”—*not*

Vidit ut urbs pulchra esset—but

Vidit urbem pulchram esse.

The following may be added as specimens of multitudes which fall under this rule: *affirmo, pro certo habeo, certiorem facio, narro, puto, sentio, patet, liquet, fertur, traditur, promitto* (fut. inf.), *scio, satis habeo*, etc. — wherever, in particular, any kind of *announcement* is made.

XXII.

Remember that the *infinitive* should never be used in Latin to *express a purpose*; but “*ut*” with the *subjunctive* must be used.

“He read the book to learn,”—*not*
Legit librum discere—but
Legit librum ut disceret.

“He spoke to deceive,”—*not*
Locutus est fallere—but
Locutus est ut falleret.

XXIII.

Notice the difference of meaning in the following expressions, according as the verbs are followed by *ut* or the *accusative and infinitive* :—

“He told me to do it,”—*is*
Mihi dixit ut facerem.

“He told them that I had done it,”—*is*
Illis dixit me fecisse.

“He advised them to take care,”—is
Eos monuit ut caverent.

“He informed them that he had taken care,”—is
Eos monuit se caruisse.

“They cried out that he should give the signal,”—is
Clamdrunt ut signum daret.

“They cried out that he had given the signal,”—is
Clamdrunt illum signum dedisse.

XXIV.

Remember that verbs of *advising, requesting, commanding, causing, and happening*, are followed by *ut* and the *subjunctive*.

“I advise you to depart,”—*not*
Hortor te abire—but
Hortor te ut abeas.

“I entreat you to speak,”—*not*
Oro te loqui—but
Oro te ut loquaris.

“I commanded him to go,”—*not*
Illi imperavi proficisci—but
Illi imperavi ut proficisceretur.

“I will make him do it,”—*not*
Efficiam illum id facere—but
Efficiam ut id faciat.

“ Pompey happened to speak,”—not
Pompeius loqui accidit—but
Accidit ut Pompeius loqueretur.

The most common verbs belonging to these several classes are—*moneo*, *hortor*, *suadeo*, *persuadeo*—*peto*, *rogo*, *oro*, *precor*—*impero*, *principio*, *decerno*—*facio*, *efficio*—*accidit*, *contigit*, *non potest fieri*.

XXV.

Remember, however, that *jubeo* and *veto* are followed by the infinitive.

“ Cæsar ordered him to speak,”—not
Cæsar eum jussit ut loqueretur—but
Cæsar eum loqui jussit.

“ Cæsar forbade him to speak,”—not
Cæsar eum vetuit ut loqueretur—but
Cæsar eum loqui vetuit.

XXVI.

Observe that these verbs, *admiror*, *doleo*, *gaudeo*, *queror*, *miror*, and some others of like meaning, may be followed either by *quod* or the accusative and infinitive.

“ I wonder that you wish to go,”—not
Admiror ut ire velis—but
Admiror te ire velle—or
Admiror quod ire vis.

XXVII.

Verbs like *cupio*, *soleo*, *incipio*, *volo*, *malo*, *nolo*, which suggest something more as requisite to complete the sense, are followed by the simple infinitive.

“They desire to go abroad,”—*not*
Cupiunt ut peregrinentur—but
Cupiunt peregrinari.

“They are accustomed to walk,”—*not*
Solent ut ambulent—but
Solent ambulare.

“They prefer to go home,”—*not*
Malunt ut domum eant—but
Malunt domum ire.

XXVIII.

Remember that the *infinitive* must never be used after a verb of *motion*, but either *ut*, *qui*, *ad*, the future participle active, *causd*, or the supine in *um*.

“He sent ambassadors to sue for peace,”—*not*
Misit legatos pacem petere—but
Misit legatos ut pacem peterent—or
Misit legatos qui pacem peterent—or
Misit legatos ad pacem petendam—or

Misit legatos pacem *petituros*—or
 Misit legatos pacis petendæ *causd*—or
 Misit legatos pacem *petitum*.

XXIX.

Remember that there is a *sequence of tenses* which must be strictly observed in Latin. It is as follows:—The present and future indicative take after them the *present* subjunctive; the imperfect and pluperfect take the *imperfect* subjunctive; the perfect indicative may take after it either the *present* or *imperfect* subjunctive, according as it is itself an aorist or a present perfect.

“He advises him to go,”—*not*
Illi suadet ut iret—but
Illi suadet ut eat.

“He will advise him to go,”—*not*
Illi suadebit ut iret—but
Illi suadebit ut eat.

“He was advising him to go,”—*not*
Illi suadebat ut eat—but
Illi suadebat ut iret.

“He has advised him to go,”—*not*
Illi suasit ut iret—but
Illi suasit ut eat.

“He advised him to go,”—*not*

Illi suasit ut eat—but

Illi suasit ut iret.

XXX.

Remember that all the compounds of *eo* (except *ambio*) are conjugated like the simple verb: notice especially their *futures*; and make all their perfects by *ii*, not *ivi*.

“The ship will return,”—*not*

Navis rediet—but

Navis redibit.

“They will go out,”—*not*

Exient—but *Exibunt.*

“The boy has departed,”—*not*

Puer abivit—but *Puer abiit.*

XXXI.

Remember that all interrogative words, such as *quis*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quando*, etc., are followed by the indicative in *direct*, but by the subjunctive in *indirect* questions.

“Who lives here?”

Quis hic vivit?

“I know not who lives here,”
Nescio quis hic vivat.

“What sort of a man was he ? ”
Qualis ille erat ?

“I know not what sort of a man he was,”
Nescio qualis esset.

XXXII.

Remember that “whether—or,” when equivalent to “be it so that,” is to be made, not by “*utrum—an,*” but by “*seu—sive,*” or “*sive—sive.*”

“Whether this is the house of Cæsar or Pompey, it is beautiful,”—*not*

Utrum hæc est domus Cæsaris an Pompei, pulchra est
 —but

Sive hæc est domus Cæsaris sive Pompei, pulchra est
 —or

Sive hæc est domus Cæsaris seu Pompei, pulchra est.

XXXIII.

Remember that “whether—or,” in questions *direct* or *indirect*, is to be made, not by “*seu—sive,*” but by *utrum, an, ne, or necne*, as in the following examples:—

“Whether is this the house of Cæsar or Pompey ? ”—*not*
Sive hæc est domus Cæsaris sive Pompei ?—but

Utrum hæc domus Cæsar is an Pompei est?—or

Hæc domus Cæsar is an Pompei est?—or

Estne hæc domus Cæsar is an Pompei?—or

Cæsar is Pompei hæc domus est?

“I know not whether this is the house of Cæsar or Pompey,”—*not*

Nescio sive hæc domus Cæsar is sive Pompei sit—but

Nescio (utrum) hæc domus Cæsar is an Pompei sit.

“Is this the house of Cæsar?”

(Expected answer, either *Yes* or *No*.)

Estne hæc domus Cæsar?

“Is not this the house of Cæsar?”

(Expected answer, *Yes*.)

Nonne hæc est domus Cæsar?

“Is this the house of Cæsar?”

(Expected answer, *No*.)

Num hæc est domus Cæsar?

“Is this Cæsar’s house or not?”

Est hæc domus Cæsar annon?

“I know not whether this is Cæsar’s house or not.”

Nescio hæc sit domus Cæsar necne.

XXXIV.

Observe carefully that “or” must never be made by *aut* or *vel* in questions direct or indirect.

“Is this the house of Cæsar or Pompey ?”—*not*

Estne hæc domus Cæaris aut Pompei—but

Estne hæc domus Cæsar is an Pompei ?

“I know not whether this is the house of Cæsar or Pompey,”—*not*

Nescio an hæc sit domus Cæsar is vel Pompei—but

Nescio (utrum) hæc sit domus Cæsar is an Pompei.

XXXV.

Remember that when adjectives have *er* in the nom. sing. mas., and *is* in the nom. sing. fem., or the two forms *er* and *us* in the nom. sing. mas., *er* is the form followed in comparison.

“The sword was very sharp,”—*not*

Gladius erat acrissimus—but

Gladius erat acerrimus.

“Cleopatra was very famous,”—*not*

Cleopatra erat celebrissima—but

Cleopatra erat celeberrima.

“The war was very prosperous,”—*not*

Bellum fuit prosperissimum—but

Bellum fuit prosperrimum.

XXXVI.

Beware of error in the comparison of adjectives in *ilis*, and their corresponding adverbs in *le*.

“He was very like his brother,”—*not*

Fratri fuit similissimus—but

Fratri fuit simillimus.

“The matter was with very great difficulty accomplished,”—*not*

Res difficilissime peracta est—but

Res difficillime peracta est.

XXXVII.

Notice carefully the following adjectives as the most common of those which have the positive and superlative, but want the *comparative* :—

Pos.	COMP.	SUP.	
Novus,	—	novissimus,	<i>new.</i>
Inclytus,	—	inclytissimus,	<i>famous.</i>
Sacer,	—	sacerrimus,	<i>sacred.</i>
Invictus,	—	invictissimus,	<i>invincible.</i>
Vetus,	(vetustior),	veterimus,	<i>ancient.</i>

XXXVIII.

Observe, too, that the following are the most common of those adjectives which have the positive and comparative, but want the *superlative* :—

Pos.	COMP.	SUP.	
Juvenis,	junior,	(minimus natu),	<i>young.</i>
Senex,	senior,	(maximus natu),	<i>old.</i>
Ingens,	ingentior,	—	<i>huge.</i>
Insignis,	insignior,	—	<i>distinguished.</i>
Pronus,	pronior,	—	<i>prone.</i>
Opimus,	opimior,	—	<i>rich.</i>

XXXIX.

Notice further, that the following are the most common of those adjectives which have neither *comparative* nor *superlative* :—

Pos.	COMP.	SUP.	
Mirus,	—	—	<i>wonderful.</i>
Trux,	—	—	<i>cruel.</i>
Almus,	—	—	<i>genial.</i>
Ferus,	—	—	<i>fierce.</i>
Rudis,	—	—	<i>rude.</i>
Inops,	—	—	<i>needly.</i>
Lassus,	—	—	<i>weary.</i>
Memor,	—	—	<i>mindful.</i>

Add most of those in *us* pure, as *idoneus*.

XL.

Remember that "too" can be made by "nimis" only when it expresses a *positive* statement; when denoting *comparison*, the comparative degree with "quam" must be used.

“Cæsar was too ambitious,”—is
 Cæsar *nimis* *ambitiosus* *fuit* ;—but
 “Cæsar was too ambitious to yield,”—is
 Cæsar *ambitiosior* *fuit quam* *ut cederet*.

XLI.

Remember that “after” and “before” with *verbs* must not be made by “post” or “ante,” but by “postquam” and “antequam.” “Post” and “ante” would mean “afterwards” and “formerly.”

“After Cæsar came, there was peace,”—*not*
Post Cæsar venit, fuit pax—but
Postquam Cæsar venit, fuit pax—or
Post Cæsar is adventum, fuit pax.

“Before Cæsar came, there was war,”—*not*
Ante Cæsar venit, fuit bellum—but
Antequam Cæsar venit, fuit bellum—or
Ante Cæsar is adventum, fuit bellum.

XLII.

Notice carefully the declinable and indeclinable numerals: *quatuor*, *quinque*, etc., *viginti*, *triginta*, etc., are *not* declined: *ducenti*, -æ, -a, *trecenti*, -æ, -a, etc., are declined: *mille* is used as an indeclinable adjective, and generally agrees with its substantive; but in the plural it is a noun of the third declension (*millia*, *millium*, *millibus*), and regularly governs the genitive.

“A band of twenty men,”—not
Manus vigintorum hominum—but
Manus viginti hominum.

“He sent two hundred soldiers,”—not
Misit ducenti milites—but
Misit ducentos milites.

“He bought a thousand ships,”—is
Mille naves emit—rarely *mille navium.*

“He went with a thousand men,”—is
Cum mille hominibus ivit—rarely *hominum.*

“He set out with three thousand men,”—is
Cum tribus millibus hominum profectus est.

“He routed an army of thirty thousand men,”—is
Exercitum triginta millium hominum fugavit.

XLIII.

Beware of mistaking “to” in such an expression as
 “he spoke to” for the sign of the dative; the accusative
 must be used.

“Cæsar spoke to Pompey,”—not
Cæsar allocutus est Pompeio—but
Cæsar allocutus est Pompeium.

XLIV.

Observe that the *accusative* must be used in Latin
 when a verb of motion precedes the name of a town,
 although “at” or “to” may stand in the English.

“Hannibal had arrived *at* Carthage,”—*not*
Hannibal Carthagine advenerat—but
Hannibal Carthaginem advenerat.

“Scipio will come *to* Carthage,”—*not*
Scipio Carthagini veniet—but
Scipio Carthaginem veniet.

XLV.

In like manner, the accusative (with or without a preposition as rule requires) must be used in Latin when a verb of motion precedes the name of a country or town, although “in” may stand in the English.

“They were sent to fight *in* Spain,”—*not*
In Hispania ut pugnarent missi sunt—but
In Hispaniam ut pugnarent missi sunt.

“Cicero went to study *in* Athens,”—*not*
Cicero ut studeret Athenis profectus est—but
Cicero ut studeret Athenas profectus est.

XLVI.

Observe how “should” or “should have” is to be expressed in Latin, according as it simply denotes a *fact*, implies *futurity*, or expresses *moral obligation*.

“It is fair that the guilty should suffer,”—*is*
Æquum est nocentes pati.

“ We wonder that that should have happened,”—is
Miramur id accidisse.

“ It seemed safer that the Latins should be defended,”—is
Tutius visum est Latinos defendi.

“ He said that he should write” (futurity),—is
Dixit se scripturum esse.

“ We should be diligent” (duty),—is
Diligentes esse debemus.

“ We should have been diligent” (duty),—is
Diligentes esse (not fuisse) debuimus.

XLVII.

Notice carefully that many verbs which are used *absolutely* in the active in English, must have a *pronoun* in Latin, or be put in the *passive*, which has then the force of the middle voice.

“ They moved with ease,”—*not*
Facile movebant—but
Facile se movebant—or
Facile movebantur.

“ The cavalry wheeled,”—*not*
Equites circumagebant—but
Equites se circumagebant—or
Equites circumagebantur.

XLVIII.

Observe that Latin has no *perfect* participle active except in *deponent* verbs, and that therefore, in verbs other than deponent, recourse must be had to the ablative absolute, or an adverbial clause.

“Cæsar having set out, conquered the enemy,”—is
Cæsar *profectus hostem* *vicit* ;—but

“Cæsar, having conquered the enemy, returned,”—is
Cæsar, *hoste victo*, *reversus est*—or
Cæsar, *quum hostem viciisset*, *reversus est*.

We cannot say “Cæsar, *Pompeium victus*, in Italianum rediit,” because there is no deponent verb *vincor*, and *victus* is not active but passive. We can say, “Cæsar, *occasione adeptus*, Pompeium adortus est,” and “Cæsar *Pompeium adortus*, penitus superavit,” because *adeptus* and *adortus* are the perfect participles *active* from the deponent verbs *adipiscor* and *adorior*.

XLIX.

Remember that in an *indirect* sentence all the leading verbs must be in the *infinitive* (present, perfect, or future)—all the subordinate verbs in the subjunctive—and that no *indicative* must be used, except in an explanatory clause introduced by the narrator.

“He says that the friend he loved is dead,”—*not*
Dicit amicum quem amabat mortuum esse—but
Dicit amicum quem amaret mortuum esse.

"It is related that Hannibal, who defeated the Romans near Cannæ, afterwards fled into Bithynia, and that, having lived there several years, he at last died by poison,"—*not*

Fertur Hannibalem, qui Romanos apud Cannas *vicit*, in Bithyniam postea fugisse, et quum complures annos ibi *vixerat*, ad postremum veneno mortuum esse,—but

Fertur Hannibalem, qui Romanos apud Cannas *vicerit*, in Bithyniam postea fugisse, et quum complures annos ibi *vixisset*, ad postremum veneno mortuum esse.

N.B.—A *subordinate* clause is always brought in by a relative, adverb, or conjunction.

L.

Observe that an indirect sentence is *introduced* by some such expression as "they say," "it is related," "we are told,"—"that," etc., and may be continued to any length, no indicative being admissible, except in parenthesis.

"We are told that the battle was fierce,"—*is*

Nobis traditur prælium atrox esse.

"We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, was fierce,"—*is*

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum *sit*, atrox esse.

“We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, and in which Hannibal conquered, was fierce,”—is

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum *sit*, a quo Hannibal victor *discesserit*, atrox esse.

“We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, and in which Hannibal conquered, after he had slain an immense multitude of the Romans, was fierce,”—is

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum *sit*, a quo Hannibal victor *discesserit*, postquam ingentem Romanorum multitudinem *occidisset*, atrox esse.

We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, and in which Hannibal (who was a Carthaginian) conquered, after he had slain an immense multitude of the Romans, was fierce,”—is

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum *sit*, a quo Hannibal (qui Pœnus *erat*) victor *discesserit*, postquam ingentem Romanorum multitudinem *occidisset*, atrox esse.—And so on.

LI.

Consider carefully the following passage from Livy, and observe the changes in construction:—

“Hannibal had gained possession of the ring of Marcellus along with his body. Crispinus, fearing lest

deceit should be practised by the Carthaginian on any one by misleading him through means of the seal, had sent messengers round about the nearest states [to say] that his colleague was slain, and that the enemy were possessed of his ring, [he begged therefore] that they would not believe any letters written in the name of Marcellus. This message had arrived at Salapia just a little previously, when a letter was brought from Hannibal composed in the name of Marcellus [to say] that he would come to Salapia in the night which was to follow that day: [he begged therefore] that the soldiers (who were in the garrison) should be ready, in case there might be need anywhere of their assistance."

"Annulo Marcelli simul cum corpore Hannibal potitus erat: ejus signi errore ne cui dolus necteretur a Poeno metuens, Crispinus circa civitates proximas miserat nuntios, occisum collegam esse annuloque ejus hostem potitum, ne quibus litteris crederent nomine Marcelli compositis. Paulo ante hic nuntius consulis Salapiam venerat, quum litteræ ab Hannibale allatae sunt Marcelli nomine compositæ: se nocte quæ diem illum secutura esset Salapiam venturum: milites essent parati—qui in præsidio erant—si quo opera eorum opus esset."—Lib. xxvii. 28.

Observe that *collegam occisum esse* was information given, some such verb as "dico" being understood; *ne crederent* was a request made, such a verb as "rogo" being implied; so, in next sentence, *se venturum* is in-

formation in the leading clause, *secutura esset* in the subordinate; *milites essent* implies an exhortation; and, finally, *erant* is in the indicative, as standing in an explanatory clause inserted by the historian. The construction may thus frequently be varied in the same sentence.

LII.

Master thoroughly the conjugations of the following verbs, as being those in common use which are most frequently mistaken:—

Adjūvō,	adjuvi,	adjūtum,	adjuvare,	<i>to assist.</i>
Domo,	domui,	domītum,	domare,	<i>to subdue.</i>
Sono,	sonui,	sonītum,	sonare,	<i>to sound.</i>
Veto,	vetui,	vetītum,	vetare,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Arceo,	arcui,	—	arcere,	<i>to ward off.</i>
Ardeo,	arsi,	arsum,	ardere,	<i>to burn (n.)</i>
Careo,	carui,	carītum,	carere,	<i>to want.</i>
Caveo,	cavi,	cautum,	cavēre,	<i>to beware.</i>
Censeo,	censui,	censum,	censēre,	<i>to think.</i>
Faveo,	favi,	fautum,	favēre,	<i>to favour.</i>
Hæreo,	hæsi,	hæsum,	hærēre,	<i>to stick.</i>
Jaceo,	jacui,	jacītum,	jacēre,	<i>to lie [still].</i>
Misceo,	miscui,	{ mistum, mixtum, }	miscere,	<i>to mix.</i>
Noceo,	nocui,	nocītum,	nocēre,	<i>to hurt.</i>
Pendeo,	pependi,	pensum,	pendēre,	<i>to hang (n.)</i>

Placeo, placui,	placitum,	placēre,	<i>to please.</i>
Rideo, risi (not <i>ridi</i>), risum,		ridēre,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Sedeo, sedi (not <i>sessi</i>), sessum,		sedēre,	<i>to sit.</i>
Suadeo, suasi,	suasum,	suadēre,	<i>to persuade.</i>
Video, vidi,	visum,	vidēre,	<i>to see.</i>
Allicio, allexi,	allectum,	allicēre,	<i>to allure.</i>
Bibo, bibi,	bibitum,	bibēre,	<i>to drink.</i>
Cado, cecidi,	casum,	cadēre,	<i>to fall.</i>
Cædo, cecidi,	cæsum,	cædēre,	<i>to fell.</i>
Cedo, cessi,	cessum,	cedēre,	<i>to yield.</i>
Cano, cecini,	cantum,	canēre,	<i>to sing.</i>
Claudo, { clausi (not <i>claudi</i>), }	clausum,	claudēre,	<i>to shut.</i>
Cogo, coegi,	coactum,	cogēre,	<i>to compel.</i>
Colo, colui,	cultum,	colēre,	<i>to cultivate.</i>
Consolo, consului,	consultum,	consulēre,	<i>to consult.</i>
Cupio, cupivi,	cupitum,	cupere,	<i>to desire.</i>
Delēgo, delegavi,	delegatum,	delegare,	<i>to delegate.</i>
Delēgo, delegi,	delectum,	deligere,	<i>to choose.</i>
Diligo, dilexi,	dilectum,	diligere,	<i>to love.</i>
Disco, didici,	—	discere,	<i>to learn.</i>
Discedo, { discessi (not <i>discedi</i>), }	discessum,	discedēre,	<i>to depart.</i>
Divido, { divisi (not <i>dividi</i>), }	divisum,	dividēre,	<i>to divide.</i>
Elicio; eliciui,	elicitum,	elicēre,	<i>to draw out.</i>
Emo, emi (not <i>empsi</i>),	emptum,	emēre,	<i>to buy.</i>
Figo, fixi,	fixum,	figēre,	<i>to fix.</i>

Fingo,	finxi,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fictum (not} \\ \text{finctum),} \end{array} \right\}$	fin <small>g</small> ěre,	<i>to form.</i>
Flecto,	flexi,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{flexum (not} \\ \text{flectum),} \end{array} \right\}$	flex <small>t</small> ěre,	<i>to bend.</i>
Incēdo,	inceSSI,	inceSSum,	incēděre,	<i>to march.</i>
Incēdo,	incēdi,	incasum,	inciděre,	<i>to fall upon.</i>
Incēdo,	incēdi,	incisum,	inciděre,	<i>to cut into.</i>
Jacio,	jeci,	jactum,	jacěre,	<i>to throw.</i>
Lacesso,	laceSSivi,	laceSSitum,	laceSSerē,	<i>to provoke.</i>
Lædo,	læsi,	læsum,	læděre,	<i>to hurt.</i>
Ludo,	lusi,	lusum,	luděre,	<i>to play.</i>
Mando,	mandavi,	mandatum,	mandāre,	<i>to entrust.</i>
Mando,	mandi,	mansum,	manděre,	<i>to chew.</i>
Meto,	messui,	messum,	metěre,	<i>to reap.</i>
Molo,	molui,	molitum,	molěre,	<i>to grind.</i>
Necto,	nexi, nexui,	nexum,	nectěre,	<i>to tie.</i>
Pasco,	pavi,	pastum,	pascěre,	<i>to feed.</i>
Pendo,	pependi,	pensum,	penděre,	<i>to suspend.</i>
Pergo,	perrexi,	perrectum,	pergěre,	<i>to advance.</i>
Plaudo,	plausi,	plausum,	plauděre,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to clap the} \\ \text{hands.} \end{array} \right\}$
Porrigo,	porrexi,	porrectum,	porrigěre,	<i>to extend.</i>
Posco,	poposci,	—	poscěre,	<i>to demand.</i>
Rado,	rasi,	rasum,	raděre,	<i>to scrape.</i>
Sapio,	sapivi, sapii,	—	sapěre,	<i>to be wise.</i>
Scindo,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{scēdi (not} \\ \text{scissi),} \end{array} \right\}$	scissum,	scinděre,	<i>to cut.</i>
Sino,	sivi,	situm,	siněre,	<i>to allow.</i>

Sterno,	stravi,	stratum,	sternĕre,	<i>to strew.</i>
Sumo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	sumĕre,	<i>to take.</i>
Tego,	texi (not <i>tegi</i>),	teetum,	tegĕre,	<i>to cover.</i>
Texo,	texui,	textum,	texĕre,	<i>to weave.</i>
Trudo,	trusi,	trusum,	trudĕre,	<i>to thrust.</i>
Verto,	{verti (not versi),}	versum,	vertĕre,	<i>to turn.</i>
Vinco,	vici,	victum,	vincĕre,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Volvo,	volvi,	volutum,	volvĕre,	<i>to roll.</i>
Amicio,	amicui, amixi, amictum,		amicire,	<i>to clothe.</i>
Ferio,	—	—	ferire,	<i>to strike.</i>
Fulcio,	fulsi,	fultum,	fulcire,	<i>to prop.</i>
Haurio,	hausi,	{haustum, hausum,}	haurire,	<i>to draw up.</i>
Salio,	salui, salii,	saltum,	salire,	<i>to leap.</i>
Sancio,	sanxi,	{sancitum, sanctum,}	sancire,	<i>to ratify.</i>
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentire,	<i>to perceive.</i>
Sepio,	sepsi,	septum,	sépire,	<i>to hedge in.</i>
Veneo,	venii,	—	venire,	<i>to be sold.</i>
Vincio,	vixi,	vinctum,	vincire,	<i>to bind.</i>
Adipiscor,	adeptus,	adipisci,		<i>to obtain.</i>
Experciscor,	experrectus,	expercisci,		<i>to awake.</i>
Irascor,	—	irasci,		<i>to be angry.</i>
Nanciscor,	nactus,	nancisci,		<i>to get.</i>
Nascor,	natus,	nasci,		<i>to be born.</i>
Nitor,	nitus, nixus,	niti,		<i>to endeavour.</i>

Queror,	questus,	queri,	<i>to complain.</i>
Reminiscor,	—	reminisci,	<i>to remember.</i>
Revertor,	reversus,	reverti,	<i>to return.</i>
Assentior,	assensus,	assentiri,	<i>to assent.</i>
Experior,	expertus,	experiri,	<i>to try.</i>
Mentior,	mentitus,	mentiri,	<i>to lie.</i>
Metior,	mensus,	metiri,	<i>to measure.</i>
Ordior,	orsus,	ordiri,	<i>to begin.</i>

LIII.

Carefully observe the *quantities* of the following words, and the different meanings which some of them have, according as they are long or short :—

Castīgo,	not castīgo,	<i>to chastise.</i>
Dormīto,	not dormīto,	<i>to slumber.</i>
Festīno,	not festīno,	<i>to hasten.</i>
Infelix,	not infelix,	<i>unhappy.</i>
Investīgo,	not investīgo,	<i>to investigate.</i>
Infidus,	not infidus,	<i>unfaithful.</i>
Irrīto,	not irrīto,	<i>to provoke.</i>
Ixion,	not Ixion,	<i>Ixion.</i>
Mendīcus,	not mendīcus,	<i>indigent.</i>
Petītor,	not petītor,	<i>a candidate.</i>
Pudīcus,	not pudīcus,	<i>modest.</i>
Quamōbrem,	not quamōbrem,	<i>wherefore.</i>
Radīces,	not radīces,	<i>roots.</i>
Salūber,	not salūber,	<i>wholesome.</i>

Sentīna,	not sentīna,	<i>the hold of a ship.</i>
Subtilis,	not subtilis,	<i>slender.</i>
Tibīcen,	not tibīcen,	<i>a flute-player.</i>
Thalīa,	not Thalīa,	<i>one of the Muses.</i>
Trucīdo,	not trucīdo,	<i>to slaughter.</i>
Tutēla,	not tutēla,	<i>protection.</i>
Vectīgal,	not vectīgal,	<i>a tax.</i>
Arbōres,	not arbōres,	<i>trees.</i>
Adjūvo,	not adjūvo,	<i>to assist.</i>
Cæsar, Cæsāris,	not Cæsāris,	<i>Cæsar.</i>
Oceānus,	not oceānus,	<i>the ocean.</i>
Pagīna,	not pagīna,	<i>a page.</i>
Tubīcen,	not tubīcen,	<i>a trumpeter.</i>

Āret, *it is dry*, from āreo.

Āret, *let him plough*, from āro.

Cupīdo, *desire* or *Cupid*.

Cupīdo, dat. or abl. sing. m. of cupidus, *desirous*.

Dīco, *I say*, from dico, dixi, dictum, dīcere.

Dīco, *I dedicate*, from dico, -avi, -atum, -are.

Edūco, *I lead out*, eduxi, eductum, edūcere.

Edūco, *I educate*, -avi, -atum, -are.

Irrīto, *I irritate*, -avi, -atum, -are.

Irrīto, dat. or abl. sing. of irrītus, *ineffectual*.

Lābor, *I glide*, lapsus, lābi.

Lābor, *labour*.

Lēges, *laws*, from lex.

Lēges, *thou shalt read*, from lēgo.

Mālus, *an apple-tree or mast.*

Mālus, *a wicked man, -a -um.*

Māne, *the morning, indecl. subst.*

Māne, *remain thou, from maneo.*

Nītere, *strive thou, from nītor.*

Nītere, *to shine, from nīteo.*

Oblītus, *having forgotten, from obliviscor.*

Oblītus, *besmeared, from oblīno, oblēvi, oblītum, oblinere.*

Ōvis, dat. or abl. pl. from ovum, *an egg.*

Ōvis, *a sheep.*

Plācet, *let him soothe, from plāco, -avi, -atum, -are.*

Plācet, *it pleases, from placeo, -ui, -itum, -ēre.*

Pōpūlus, *a poplar tree.*

Pōpūlus, *a people.*

Vēlis, dat. or abl. pl. of velum, *a sail.*

Vēlis, *thou mayest wish, from volo.*

Vēnit, *it is sold, from veneo; or he came, from venio.*

Vēnit, *he comes, from venio.*

THE END.



